一、填空题(将正确的答案填在横线上)(每小题 4 分,总计 20 分)

1、极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1+2^5+3^5+\cdots+n^5}{n^6} \right) = \underline{\qquad}$$

3、定积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[x^{2019} \cos(2019x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right] dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

4、已知
$$f(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{x^2} + b, & x > 0 \\ 3, & x = 0 \text{ 在}(-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上连续,则} \quad a = \underline{\qquad}, \\ \frac{x^3 + 3x - a}{2x^2 + 1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

b = _____.

5、星形线
$$\Gamma$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = 4\cos^3\theta \\ y = 4\sin^3\theta \end{cases}$$
上,相应于 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 点处切线方程为: ______.

二、基本计算题(每小题7分,总计35分)

$$1、计算极限 \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{3x+1}{1+x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}.$$

2、设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
 是由方程 $ye^{\sin x} + x \ln(1+y^2) = 1$ 所确定的隐函数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$.

4、计算不定积分
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}+x^2}\right) dx$$
.

5、计算定积分
$$\int_{0}^{1} (x \arctan x) dx$$
.

三、综合计算题(本题8分)

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^t - 1) dt}{x^2 \sin^2 x}$$
.

四、解答下列各题(每小题10分,总计30分)

1、求函数
$$y = x^4 - 2x^3 - 36x^2 + 120$$
 的图形的凹凸区间和拐点

2、设
$$f(x)$$
连续,且 $f(x) = 4x^3 + \frac{1}{10} \int_0^2 f(x) dx$,求 $f(x)$.

3、设直线
$$x=-1$$
, $x=1$ 与抛物线 $y=4-x^2$ 以及 x 轴围成平面图形 D .

(1)、求平面图形
$$D$$
的面积 A ;

$$(2)$$
、求平面图形 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积 V .

五、证明题: (本题7分)

已知 f(x) 在 $\left(-\infty, +\infty\right)$ 上连续,且以T 为周期,而且在 $\left[0,T\right]$ 上连续可微,并设 $G(x) = \int_{x}^{x+T} f(t) \mathrm{d}t \, \mathrm{d}t$

- (1) 、对任意的 $a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,总有 $\int_a^{a+T} f(t)dt = \int_0^T f(t)dt$ 成立;
- (2)、至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, T)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

$$-. 1.) \fill \f$$

2.
$$f'(x) = \frac{\chi}{1 + \chi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} = \frac{1}{1 + \chi^2} \implies \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{d\chi}{1 + \chi^2} = \arctan \chi \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

3.
$$f(x) = \chi^{2019} \cos(2019x) h f_3 h f_3 h f_3 h f_4 = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+\chi^2}) dx = 2 (\chi - ontanx) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

4.
$$\begin{cases} f(0^{+}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (e^{x^{2}} + b) = |+|b| \\ f(0^{-}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (\frac{x^{3} + 3x - a}{2x^{2} + 1}) = -a \end{cases}$$

$$f(0^{+}) = f(0^{-}) = f(0) = 3 \implies \begin{cases} \alpha = -3 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = |2\cos^2\theta (-\sin\theta)|_{\theta=\sqrt{1}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan\theta \Rightarrow k + \pi = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{\theta=\sqrt{1}} = -|_{\phi=\sqrt{1}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\ln(3\chi + 1) - \ln(4\chi^2)}{\sin \chi}$$

2.
$$ye^{\sin X} + \chi M(Hy^2) = 1$$
. $4 \lambda \chi = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$

彰.
$$y'e^{\sin x} + ye^{\sin x}\cos x + h(Hy^2) + \frac{\chi}{Hy^2} \cdot 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{ye^{\sin x}\cos x + \ln(Hy^2)}{e^{\sin x} + \frac{2xy}{Hy^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = y'\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{1+\ln 2}{1+0} = -|-\ln 2|$$

3.
$$y = \frac{M(HX^2)}{X} - 2 \arctan X + \cos^2 X \cdot e^{\tan X}$$

$$y' = \frac{2X}{HX^2} \cdot X - \ln(HX^2) - \frac{2}{HX^2} + 2\omega SX(-\sin X)e^{\tan X} + \omega S^2X \cdot e^{\tan X}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(HX^2)}{V^2} + (1-\sin 2X)e^{\tan X}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{x^2}-1}{2x^2}\frac{-9^{-1}}{34\sqrt{2}}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2xe^{x^2}}{4x}=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 6x - 72x$$

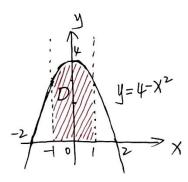
 $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12x - 72 = 12(x+2)(x-3)$
当 $\chi \in (-\infty, -2)U(3, +\infty)$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 下凸;
当 $\chi \in (-2, 3)$ 时, $f''(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 上凸。 $=>$ [上凸区间: $(-2, 3)$]
 $+3 + f''(x)$ た $\gamma = -2$ $= 2$ た 2 た $f(x)$ た

由子
$$f''(x)$$
在 $\chi=-2$ 和 3 处版左右 野域导 => 此二 年均 も移立.
 $f(-2)=8$ 、 $f(3)=-177$, => 移立 生 な お b : (-2,8) 和 (3,-177)

3.(1)
$$A = \int_{-1}^{1} (4-X^2) dx$$
 运用作对称区间 $2\int_{0}^{1} (4-X^2) dx$ = $2(4X-\frac{X^3}{3})\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{22}{3}$

$$= 2(4x - 3)_{0} = 3$$
(2). $V = \int_{-1}^{1} \pi(4-x^{2})^{2} dx \frac{3 - 3}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \pi(x^{4} - 8x^{2} + 16) dx$

$$= 2\pi(\frac{2x^{5}}{5} - \frac{3}{5}x^{3} + 16x)|_{0}^{1} = \frac{406}{15}\pi \vec{3}(27 + 5)\pi$$



$$\Xi.(i).$$
 $G(x) = \int_{x}^{x+T} f(t) dt$, $\Rightarrow G'(x) = f(x+T) \cdot (x+T)' - f(x) \cdot x' = f(x+T) - f(x)$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in G(x) = 0$, $\Rightarrow G(x) = C = G(0) = T \cdot f(T)$.

极对任怨
$$a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
, 总有 $G(a) = G(0)$, 职: $\int_{a}^{a+T} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{T} f(t)dt$